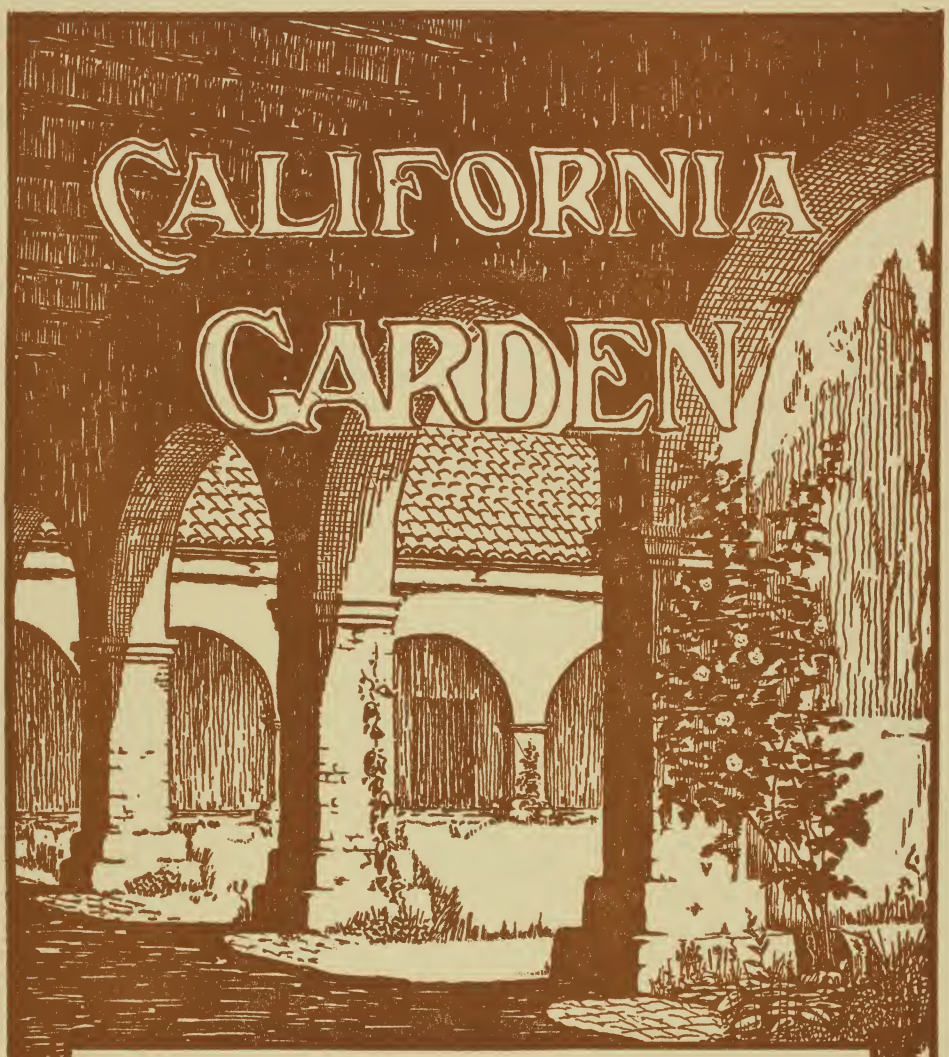

IN THIS NUMBER

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF CONTRIBUTORS:

C. F. SAUNDERS, PETER D. BARNHART,
K. O. SESSIONS, ALFRED D. ROBINSON,
WALTER BIRCH, WALTER S. MERRILL
AND OTHERS

OCTOBER, 1929 TEN CENTS

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WHY JOSHUA TREE?

Does any one know for sure? For several years I have been on the lookout for some authoritative explanation, but so far without results that can be said to settle the question. An application to Mr. Frederick V. Coville, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, elicited the following response:

"The statement is often made that this name Joshua-tree was applied to Cleistoyucca brevifolia because it was this tree which led the Mormons through the desert. I have no means of knowing, however, whether this explanation is authentic or whether it was invented as an explanation of the name. It seems to me more likely that Joshua-tree is a garbled Indian name."

Upon receipt of this, I wrote to Mr. John P. Harrington, of the Bureau of Ethnology, whose knowledge of our aboriginal tongues is far reaching, and asked if he knew what the Indians called the tree. Without answering the direct question, he wrote me this:

"The Joshua tree is so called from Yosu (Joshua), successor to Moses, the book ascribed to whom (Joshua) tells of the settlement of the Jews in the land of Canaan. This tree, growing where other trees do not grow, makes the desert into the Promised Land."

As everyone seems agreed that the term originated with the Mormons, I set out at one time to find out what they have to say about it. After a fruitless search through books, I asked Professor Marcus E. Jones, whose knowledge of the desert flora is unsurpassed and who has had a long acquaintance with members of the Mormon church. In reply he kindly wrote as follows:

"The Mormon church officials do not know exactly the origin of the term, but assume that it is from the wide-spreading arms (branches) that in the night remind of the time when in battle Joshua had his arms held up in order to win a battle. This I get from one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church."

Plausible as this explanation is, its value is more or less shaken when one finds, as I did after looking up the family Bible, that it was Moses, not Joshua, who had his arms held up during the battle, while Joshua conducted the fighting (Ex. 17:8-13). There is, however, another account of a fight, which may be what the Mormon apostle had in mind. It is told in the book of Joshua 7:18-26. The Israelites are attacking a city called Ai:

"And the Lord said unto Joshua, Stretch out the spear that is in thy hand towards Ai; for I will give it into thine hand. And Joshua stretched out the spear that he had in his hand toward the city. . . . Joshua drew not his hand back wherewith he stretched out the spear until he had utterly destroyed all the inhabitants of Ai."

It would be interesting to know if any reader of California Garden has anything more definite to contribute on the subject.

C. F. SAUNDERS.

"Garden Cinderellas," by Mrs. Helen Morgenthau Fox is a book on how to grow lilies in the garden. Having grown lilies for fourteen years, the author knows not only most of the varieties which she describes, but the discouragements which are the lot of the amateur grower. The book brings together the best available information on the subject, and is all the more valuable by reason of the foreword written by Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum.

"Patio Gardens," Mrs. Fox's latest book, is also of interest to San Diegans. This is a book about Spanish gardens which not only describes the gardens of Spain, but suggests how to adapt them to American taste and climates. It is written from the author's experience in Spain and contains accurate descriptions and sketches of patios, pergolas, pools and pots, balconies and fountains.

Both of the books are in the Business Department of the San Diego Public Library.

—C. P.

The Annual Chrysanthemum Tea of the Floral Association will be held in the Floral Building in the park soon after October 26. Watch newspapers for definite announcement.

ORCHID IN THE OPEN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

We have a long way to travel before we reach the goal of perfection in the Art of Gardening in the coastal section of the state, between Santa Barbara and San Diego.

Up to this time, experiments with Exotics have been many and expensive, yet out of it all has come a fairly correct knowledge of what we can grow in the open, in the Gardens of this Southland.

Lathhouses increase the range of plant life that may be successfully grown, but in many cases there is no room for these adjuncts, therefore the plant enthusiast must content himself with what may be grown in the open border.

Three species of Terrestrial Orchids fit into the scheme of things that add beauty to the garden and gladden the heart of the lover of plant life. The most spectacular of the three is a Cymbidium. Mr. B. O. Bracy, superintendent of the Orchid growing department of Armacost & Royston. Sawtelle, will give its specific name. My experience with this plant is as follows:

Three years ago I received two plants from a New Jersey grower. I planted them in the garden of Mrs. Helen Hill Wernigk, 139 Salt Air Avenue, West Los Angeles. And this is the way I planted them. Dug a hole three feet square, and filled it over half full of leaves and dead tops of annuals, and tramped the mass down solid. Filled the remainder of the hole with good garden soil, into which the plants were set. That was in June. They took hold and grew luxuriantly. January 1st a flower spike appeared. And how we did watch that stem grow during the next five months, when the first flowers began to appear. Again January 1st of this year, another spike appeared, and, like its predecessor took five months time before it showed bloom. The stem was two feet long, with thirty-four flowers, full blown, just far enough apart to give it a graceful artistic appearance.

Mr. Bracy went to see it at my request, and this is what he had to say about it: "I went to see the Cymbidium at Mrs. Wernigk's place, and certainly agree that you have us beaten at growing Cymbidiums."

The flowers last for two months on the plant in perfect condition. E. O. Orpet, now Superintendent of Parks in Santa Barbara wrote to Prof. Bailey concerning the cultivation of this Orchid as follows: "Cymbidiums may be grown in a temperature of 50 degrees as a minimum in winter, must not be subjected to strong sunlight after March," and never allowed to become dry at the roots."

Now let's see how that statement harmonizes with our experience with the plants under discussion. First, they were grown in full sun; second, they came through a temperature of 32 degrees several nights, without injury to foliage or flower stem.

I have gone into minute details in the cultivation of this plant, because of its beauty when in bloom, and for the benefit of other enthusiasts who may care to grow it too. Armacost & Royston were so pleased with its behavior that they immediately got busy propagating it, and now have a fine lot of plants for sale.

Epidendrum O'Brinianum is another species that gladdens the heart of any grower, because it is a perpetual bloomer, of the easiest culture. The flowers are small, of dark red color, borne in terminal clusters. The plant grows in wand-like stems, and sends out roots at every joint. It, too, was planted in full sun, and in the same manner as was the Cymbidium. Both these species that I have met with that have been grown on "rockeries" were not as fine as those grown on the level ground.

Bletillia hyacinthina is another species that is well worth growing, but it must be grown in shade. The flowers are a beautiful amethystine color, borne on stems six inches to a foot high, and are fine for cutting. If given care, they spread rapidly and soon form large clumps, which may be divided and the stock increased in that way. I have tried the Cyprepidiums of the Atlantic coast, but failed every time.

Dendrobiums, and other species of Epidendrums shall be given a chance to show what they will do in the garden of Mrs. Wernigk.

Peter D. Barnhart.

OCTOBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

October brings a noticeable decrease in the number of cloudy nights and mornings, and, consequently, brings lower nocturnal temperatures. As a rule, the maximum temperatures hover around 70 degrees, and the days have a remarkable dryness and clemency. The so-called "desert wind" occurs occasionally and when it prevails, the thermometer sometimes reaches 90 degrees or higher. However, many successive Octobers have passed with the thermometer under 80 degrees at all times.

The season usually is not far enough advanced for heavy rains or winds, but an occasional "tramp" storm drenches the county. Winds of gale force have never been recorded.

With September and November, October is a month of high fire hazard in the mountains. There, the winds are frequently from the eastern quadrant, the humidity dangerously low and the temperature abnormally high.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE

In June, 1925, I sent home from Paris 18 Strelitzia Reginae or Bird of Paradise seed and 12 grew. After becoming well-established in four-inch pots they were set out in the lathhouse and three of them now have well-established buds for the first time. The plants are very thrifty looking, about eighteen inches tall and show a slight variation in their foliage.

Mr. Teufel, of National City, says he raised about 60 seeds on his plants but lost them by the winter's cold.

In the early Spring I shall dig and box five of these plants which will give them quite a set back as their very fleshy root runs deep and without many branches but by another year they should be well established and able to continue blooming regularly, six years old from seed.

Whoever has a Strelitzia plant should undertake to fertilize the pistil and so produce seed. In its native lands a certain bird does that work for the plant. The pollen needs only to be touched upon the pistil. It is exposed when a certain bird lights upon the flower and presses down the flower, exposing the stamens covered with pollen and it is thereby scattered by the bird from flower to flower. This Strelitzia is a native of South Africa.

K. O. Sessions.

Mrs. John Ballantine, of El Cajon, has been entertaining her cousin, Dr. C. J. Chamberlaine of Chicago. Dr. Chamberlaine is at the head of the Botanical Department of the Chicago University and has specialized on Cycads. He has made a trip all over the world in search of Cycads and the University has 41 growing species in a special conservatory and it is the best and largest collection of growing plants. I accompanied Dr. Chamberlaine with his friends about the city to look over the Cycads.

At the Thos. E. Sharp gardens, Coronado, Mr. Peter MacKenzie showed us around. Their extra fine, large Cycas Revoluta specimen, Dr. Chamberlaine remarked at once, "I have a photograph of this plant."

One excellent specimen of Ceratozamia Mexicana was growing at the base of the big Cycad and the leaves were a little finer than his type specimen, the Doctor observed, and he was given a leaf. Also a 12-inch cone like flower at the base and beneath the leaves, was so interesting that he will photograph the plant.

One fine specimen and two smaller ones of the Dioon Purpusii Cycad were interesting. This variety has very stiff and bluish foliage and is in such strong contrast to the Cycas Revoluta. Dr. Chamberlaine said the large specimen was probably 400 years old.

About 1912 some six large plants were brought from Japan to Los Angeles and this specimen was secured by Mr. George Rew, who then owned and was improving this garden. There were two other specimens of Cycas Revolutum in the palm garden probably 20 years old.

The garden of Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Terry was next visited and in their lathhouse were specimens of the two smaller varieties above noted and a Dioon spinulatum, very attractive and decidedly different in foliage.

At my garden there was found a small specimen of Dioon Edule, which I anticipate will be more interesting when it has thrown up a new set of leaves. In the lathhouse are two Cycas Circinalis and one has recently thrown out five. This variety is a very beautiful one and a few large specimens are in the gardens of Honolulu. It will not flourish outside here. My five Cycas Revoluta plants are all babies. About the city there are a good many of this variety. One of the oldest being in the garden of Mrs. R. M .Powers, Ninth and Ash Streets, and this variety sends off many off-shoots and one is tempted to remove them in order to make more plants but if left on, the plant becomes more interesting and elegant.

This variety requires some shade to look its best. Then the Doctor told these interesting facts geologically of the Cycad that existed in the earliest ages with the tree ferns, and today much attention is given to the study of the fossil Cycads which are found in rocks, and are being cut into transparent sheets to be studied with the microscope.

The English lapidaries whose skill for cutting diamonds and the precious stones has been handed down in families for generations are the men who have given up that work to cut these fossil rocks into sheets thinner than tissue paper. The microscopic specimens are sold to the universities over the world. Chicago University also cuts some stones.

The Cycas Revoluta is commonly called the Sago Palm and Dr. Chamberlaine explained its trunk is ground up and washed and a large quantity of starch so produced which makes the sago. But he added, it must be chemically treated because all Cycads are poisonous.

K. O. Sessions.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS FOR OCTOBER

Mrs. R. P. Rifenberick, Coronado.
Mrs. E. M. Thompson, San Diego.
Mrs. F. F. Edelen, San Diego.
E. Garrick O'Bryan, San Diego.
Mrs. Howard M. Merritt, San Diego.
Grace M. Fuller, Fresno, Calif.
Winsel-Gibbs, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. A. Goldthwaite, Menlo Park, Calif.
Mrs. Van Ness, Ramona, Calif.
Mrs. John Rudd, Elgin, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Clark, Santa Monica,
Mr. Harry Hunt, Santa Monica, Calif.

CHINA, MOTHER OF GARDENS

By Ernest H. Wilson, M. A., V. M. H. (The Stratford Co., 1929. $10.00).

This superb volume in large octavo is stated to be mainly a reprinting of an earlier work long out of print—"A Naturalist in Western China," but so complete is the revision and so important the new material added, especially the magnificent photographic illustrations, that it becomes essentially a new book and one of the most valuable by this explorer-author which has yet appeared. The title chosen is suggestive rather than descriptive of the actual contents, applying more accurately to some of the later chapters than to the volume as a whole, for the bulk of the book—the first twenty of the total thirty chapters—mainly drawn as they are from the diaries and field notes of the author's several expeditions to this region, are devoted not to China as an entirety but almost exclusively to western Hupeh and the province of Szechuan, a fact which has surely increased the real interest and value of the work rather than the reverse. Although the arrangement of material is geographical rather than in the form of strictly linear narrative, these chapters form a reasonably cohering whole, where even though the horticultural aspect of things be not relegated to a minor part, it at least must share the reader's attention with the daily adventures of the trail. the nearly impenetrable gorges, the perpetually trying experiences of the village inns, the wonderful water-works of Cheng-tu, the stupendous scenery as the Thibetan border is approached, and the strange races of people to be met there. All this is of both intrinsic interest and historical value, but even more than that it gives us a livelier appreciation of what so many of the wonderful exotic plant introductions which have come to grace our gardens actually signify in time and toil and human trial. After reading this book one goes out into the garden a truer pilgrim and looks at one's plants of Lilium regale or Ceratostigma wilmottiae not only with a more understanding affection but with inevitably heightened respect.

From the more general horticultural standpoint the concluding chapters are of greatest interest, particularly that devoted to "The Flora of Western China," the "richest temperate flora in the world". This rugged region, "affording wide altitudinal extremes, a great diversity in climate, and a copious rainfall, is naturally expected to support a rich and varied flora. Yet after making every allowance . . . the wealth of flowers which meets the eye is astonishing and surpasses the dreams of the most sanguine botanist. Competent authorities estimate the Chinese flora to contain fully 15,000 species, half of which are peculiar to the country. These figures speak for themselves and yet fail to give an adequate idea of the profusion of flowers. The remote mountain fastnesses . . . are simply a botanical paradise, with trees, shrubs and herbs massed together in a confusion that is bewildering." This author's own 11 years of Chinese travel saw him collect about 5000 species and send home seeds of over 1500 different plants. All this in spite of the terrific devastation which has been wrought there down the centuries at the hand of man.

The zonal distribution of the plants is interestingly treated, and their relationships with other floras. Special chapters are devoted to the timber trees, fruits, medicinal plants, Chinese gardens, agriculture, and some of the more important plant products like tea.

The numerous illustrations, taken from personal photographs by the author, are superlatively fine, and add enormously to the value of the book. There is also a useful if not too complete folding map, and a splendid index. The publishers are to be congratulated upon the excellent typography and the exceedingly artistic and appropriate binding, which makes the book a sumptuous ornament for the most select of drawing-room tables. Even the wrapper is so beautifully done that one would fain find some way to save it. Quite the book of the year for the garden lover!—S. S. B.

THE COLORS OF FLOWERS

More than one of your correspondents lately have expressed dissatisfaction with the want of precision in defining the colors of flowers and have advocated an authoritative standard for universal use. I am afraid there is no remedy for the prevailing uncertainty, the difficulty of standardizing color being inherent in the nature of the subject, and insuperable. Ruskin expressed indignant dissent on being told that a crocus was not golden till it appeared above ground; he would have denounced still more strongly the statement that it was not golden until some eye perceived it. Nevertheless, that is the truth.

Color has no objective existence; it is purely subjective, being a sensation caused by the impact on such fibres of the retina as react to such of the components of pure light as are not absorbed by, but may be reflected from, the object in view. Even if it were assumed that the sensation caused by any ray in the spectrum is exactly the same in every individual, that sensation is subject to infinite modification by other rays reflected from adjoining objects. Thus the sensation of red is strengthened by proximity of its complementary green, that of blue by its complementary yellow. We commonly speak of Geranium iberi-

(Continued on Page 5)

The Oct. and Nov. Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

The tendency of the average amateur gardener, owing to the fact that he (or she) as the case may be, is probably working from eight to nine hours a day and consequently has not got a great deal of time to work in the garden, the tendency is to rush things too much and so slight the important things and then be disappointed if everything that he plants and sows does not come up to his expectations.

In preparing your garden do not do it hurriedly, do it thoroughly. Do not try to do it all at once, do it bit by bit, remembering that a good seed bed well worked up and properly fertilized and then worked down to a proper fineness before you sow seed or set out plants, is the most important part of the whole program.

Another very important thing is the depth you plant your seed. Most people plant too deep. Flower seeds as a rule should be planted from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch deep, and the ordinary run of vegetable seed like lettuce, cabbage, carrot, turnip, etc., from one-half to three-fourths of an inch deep. Beets about one inch and peas and beans two to two and one-half inches.

Talking of the smaller seeds, you can readily see that in a climate like ours, with the quick drying out power of the sun at almost any time of year, how essential it is to have a well-prepared seed bed, stored with moisture and everything in favor of feeding the tiny rootlets of the seed during the first stages of growth.

To hold moisture in the soil, you must have humus or decayed vegetable matter either in the shape of green manure, cover crop, animal manure or something dug out of the ground like Radio Peat Humus or Peat Moss.

However, all of these should be used a very considerable time in advance of either planting or sowing, to allow them to assimilate with the soil, with the possible exception of Radio Peat Humus, which is fine in texture, and can be easily worked into the surface of the soil, and is a wonderful holder of moisture. This can be supplemented with bone meal and a mulching of Groz-It, a finely pulverized, weedless sheep manure. So if you have neglected to use the coarser fertilizers earlier in the season you will find the two last named, a great help towards a quick preparation of the ground you are going to plant or seed.

October is one of our big bulb planting months and there are a lot of worth while bulbs now being offered of the Narcissus or Daffodils, the large long trumpet varieties are the favorites, and these work in admirably amongst the shrubbery, especially if there is some shade and moisture. Some of the good ones in this class are the Emperor, King Alfred, Sir Watkin, Barr Conspicuous and Minister Talma, and one of the best of the Jonquils, which are smaller flowered narcissi, is Jonquil Camparnelle Odorous Plenus, or double flowered sweet scented Jonquil.

This year there are a greater number of varieties of Ranunculus being offered, including separate varieties in Pastel Shades, the Florentine strain in colors of yellow and bronze, red and pink shades and red, pink and yellow shades.

In Anemones, the outstanding introduction this season is "His Excellency," a very large brilliant crimson flower, and the Saint Brigid and Chrysantheflora types are very good.

Try some colored freesias in that shady or semi-shady bed or border; they are fragrant and attractive cut flowers, also some Ixias, those long stemmed graceful many colored flowers, and don't forget some of the old fashioned Snowdrops that we all know and love.

THE COLORS OF FLOWERS

(Continued from Page 4)

cum as a blue Geranium, and if a spray of its blossom is placed, say, among the flowers of a yellow tulip, it will cause the sensation of strong blue; but set it among bright green foliage, and the complementary red ray will assert itself, causing the Geranium to appear purple.

Dyes may be chemically manufactured to reflect any color with precision, but the fabrics to which they are applied must always have their effect modified or enhanced alongside of fabrics reflecting other colors.—Herbert Maxwell in Gardening Illustrated.

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The California Garden

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EDITORIAL

The Flower Show Season is practically over, not only here but elsewhere, though it would not be fair to fail to except the Pasadena date to come this month. It has been a year of most of these events failing to measure up to previous ones. I make this statement after reading reports of many shows and because I desire to ask wherein lies the office of a magazine, such as California Garden, in its notices of Floral exhibitions. Shall it be a sort of automatic back-patter dealing out printed bouquets or shall it be bold and bad and say "not so good" when that is the way it appears? For myself I think there is much more education in being confronted with mistakes than by stressing successes. This brings up the old, old gag of "criticism is all right if it be constructive." Just where lies the line between the constructive and the other kind? It is as much of an unknown quantity as that between reason and instinct. What appears destructive criticism to one will prove constructive to another. Anyway, why get all in a prickly heat because someone sees things differently to you and says so? It shows a lack of a proper pride if one does not value one's own opinion as highly as the other fellows, and frankly I have yet to meet the person having so meek and lowly an outlook, though I have met some who would have had me believe they qualified. Turning from individuals to Associations, surely there is no possible expectation of all their activities being progressively the best ever, though notices in print might lead one to believe such was the case. Imagine each recurring season through a century always being better than the last for bloom production. They don't come that way, to witness 1929.

I am now looking at an account by one W. N. Craig in the Florists' Review of "The World's Greatest Summer Show," being the sixth year of the Southport, England, Flower Show and I feel that a few excerpts from it might be a good thing to take after my opening remarks. I will copy without comment:

"To get some idea of the immensity of this great English show, I might state that the schedule contains 500 classes, the entries this year totaled over 5000 and the total area covered by outdoor and indoor exhibits, including the many trade displays, was over twenty-three acres. One mammoth tent covered over two acres and there were half a dozen other big ones.

"There were over 25,000 paid admissions at $1.85 the first day and the attendance the second day was 49,700 starting at $1 and dropping to 60c in mid-afternoon.

"Visitors were recorded from the British Isles, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India."

Detail of individual exhibits mentioned:

Gladiolus with fourteen open flowers measuring six inches across.

All Dahlia flowers are produced on plants grown from cuttings and not tubers.

Many sweet peas had stalks twenty-four inches long and few were below eighteen.

Many Montbretias had flowers four inches across.

Blackmore and Langdon showed Tuberous Begonias in doubles many of them measuring nine inches in diameter.

And that is enough of that.

We now have the reply of N. K. B. to the criticism of her criticism, of his garden, by Mr. J. W. Elliott, published in the September number, and this must be considered the rebuttal. I believe the lawyers term the thing that closes the argument, and the case goes to the jury, the long suffering readers of this magazine.

"It was so kind of Mr. Elliott to give you my proper status; as dull as an axe that has cut down three hundred trees. Such a cutting remark. As the immortal William (not the Kaiser) would have remarked, "This was the most unkindest cut of all."

But now that one of the great landscape artists (admittedly) has given you an exact estimate of my mental caliber I am free to criticise, for you can say if I step on your garden's toes, "Who cares for what such a dull critic says?" Mr. Elliot, who admits he knows, says N. K. B. is as dull, etc.

And those of you who are pleased with what I say can reflect that a really great man would have a really good axe and having one would keep it in a really good condition so that the three-hundredth tree would come down easily like the first, and presumably the old axe is still good for another tree or two, and who knows what it may still accomplish?

Some may hesitate to determine how far N. K. B. "got in Dutch" when she essayed landscaping but there is no question of the extreme depth to which I plunged when Miss Sessions brought over a most amiable gentleman saying he came from Chicago and was extraordinarily intimate with Cycads. This gentleman was very quiet and a good listener, not so common a thing around me, so when he touched me off with a question or so I let myself go, and believe me, I went some, and thought I had made quite an impression as a Begoniaist, and now I come on the following notice about that quiet gent who never even cracked a smile:

Noted Botanist To Lecture for U. C. L. A. Audience

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—A series of four illustrated lectures will be delivered at the University of California at Los Angeles, on October 15, 16, 17 and 18, by Dr. Charles J. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, on the general subject of Botany. Dr. Chamberlain is one of the foremost authorities on Plant Morphology, and is well known for his extensive researches in cytology and morphology.

The titles of his lectures are "Tramping Through Southern Mexico," the illustrations showing not only the plant life but also buildings, people and other things of interest; "Cycads in the Field," of special interest to science groups; "Alternation of Generations," technical and suited to biology students; and "Cytology of Sex in Plants," a lecture said to be highly technical and intended for a zoologically and botanically trained audience.

Dr. Chamberlain was the first man to receive a degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Botany from the University of Chicago, which was in 1897. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago since 1901. He was given the degree of Doctor of Science at Oberlin in 1923, and is an honorary member of many European botanical societies. He has published a number of botanical books together with dozens of articles on his researches.

WHEN TO CUT FLOWERS

So That They Will Last a Long Time

There is a proper time to cut flowers in the garden, just as there is a correct time to sow seeds. It should be done when the flowers are quite vigorous and likely to be at their best. This special time to cut a flower is determined by careful watching. It is useless to cut the stem whilst the bud is in an immature state, for probably it will die and the flower not open, but if buds are cut just before they burst open, it is almost certain that the flower will appear and give delight in its freshest state.

Some flowers give definite indications as to when they are ready for cutting by lifting their buds upwards. This is seen in flowers that have drooping heads, such as members of the Poppy family, Godetia, Clarkia, Evening Primrose, and Roses. The lifting up of the buds may be only slight or it may be very decided, as in the case of Shirley and Iceland Poppies. In the latter case, it is always possible to make sure that one is cutting correctly, as the bud invariably lifts itself up towards the sky just before it bursts open, so that if you gather a lifted-up bud in the evening, you can depend on the flower being well expanded in the morning. This is very useful in the case of Poppies and other flowers, the petals of which drop readily. Placed in the vase or bowl the previous evening in the bud state, the flower opens without disturbance, and remains in good condition much longer than if shaken about when cut in the flowering state.

Of course, most flowers indicate the bursting point by showing the petals through the bursting covering, but this is not always a safe time to cut certain flowers which are likely to die in the bud state. The correct time to cut most flowers is when the bud has burst and the flower is half out. Some buds, however, will burst open when placed in a warm room, in whatever condition they may be cut. Those that bloom in the evening, Evening Primrose buds, for instance, cut in the late afternoon and placed in a shallow bowl of water, will open out during the evening, and floating on the surface of the water, will give the appearance of yellow water lilies, especially if a few rounded leaves can be made to float on the water around the blossoms.—L. H. Downey in Popular Gardening.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PATIO GARDENS

By Helen M. Fox (The Macmillan Co., 1929. $6.00).

Those who seek to make the most of small enclosed gardens, whether in the form of a patio or a walled courtyard or even a simple city backyard, will gladly welcome this gaily clothed and attractively illustrated book. Landscape gardeners in particular will find within its covers a mine of happy suggestions. This is particularly true since its scope is notably wider than the title. It is in essence a detailed notebook of the author's travels in Spain, covering not alone the mere patio, but roof, wall, balcony, gate, and street-way treatment,—in fact all types of garden intimately bound to a building. In the resulting expressions of the Spanish temperament, despite the evident blending of eastern and western ideas, or possibly because of it, the author recognizes an original contribution to garden art which offers interesting possibilities interpreted in what she terms the chic modern versions, supposedly so expressive of the life and aspirations of today. Indeed, she finds the geometric patterns carved on doors and shutters or inlaid on tiled pavements and dadoes "very close to the skyscraper lines and angles of modern art." It is an irrelevant observation in a book review, but may it not be in part this very circumstance which renders the current overdoing of the Hispano-Arab motive so ofttimes garish on the one hand, so impersonal, cold and repellent on the other? After all a piece of machinery, however decorated, is not life, nor an expression of more, forsooth, than a phase thereof.

Yet we must admit that in many an otherwise drab courtyard or unpromising enclosure a Spanish method of treatment can be adapted in entirely pleasing fashion, while for certain architectural types this is even essential. The small size of such efforts, the simplicity and absence of fussy details, are not without appeal, and it is greatly in their favor where the owners lead busy lives that "all one needs is a watering can and a broom for most of them."

We are warned that exotic-looking or anachronistic subjects are introduced into the patio with poor promise of pleasing effect—rather should the plants chosen harmonize with the color of the sky and strongly suggest the native shrubs and trees in appearance, if the garden is to seem permanently and deeply rooted in the soil. Even so it is rightly noticed that the desert does not belong within the walled enclosure, and is well left outside, cacti and all.

It is, however, in marshaling of detail, rather than in formulation of principle that this book will in practice find its greatest value. The gray-and-white fragrant garden described in fancy on page 207 is but one of the many charming suggestions with which the pages are filled.—S. S. B.

REPORT OF MEETING TUESDAY, SEPT. 24

Mr. Fred C. McNabb, vice-president of the Aggeler & Meusser Seed Co., talked to the Association about fall gardens. He invited interruptions by questions and there was such a rapid fire of them that if he had any set speech planned he never had a chance to give it. En passant he is very much improved in fluency of words. Weekly hour talks over the radio have undoubtedly given him a more rapid flow of language. His talk was along the lines he has been pursuing over the radio lately, namely, the planting of seeds. He advises planting in the open ground as much as possible and the method is to soak and prepare the ground well. Plant the seeds in the wet ground, cover lightly and thinly, tamp it down and lightly rake the top and do not water again until the seeds have germinated.

For seed boxes he advises a light soil tamped down. Seeds lightly covered with peat humus or leaf mold and the box covered with wet burlap kept wet until germination begins after which the burlap is removed, the box kept in the shade until the plants are all up and then given the sun. He described the planting of sweet peas in full. It is too late to put in sweet peas by this method, which is to dig a trench two feet deep, mix half of the soil with well rotted manure to sulphur six pounds, and blood and bone ten pounds (to thirty feet). Return to the trench and keep it soaked for ten days or two weeks. Then plant the seeds and do not water until germinated. I might say that we planted our seeds Labor Day by this method and they are now almost six to eight inches high in three weeks and looking very well. Sometimes they get blight when about a foot high and should be sprayed with some lime sulphur, three level tablespoons to a gallon of water.

He told an interesting thing about the dying out of individuals in a Monterey or privet hedge and said he had dug up many of them to ascertain the cause which he had found in many cases to be that the long tap root had been turned up in planting so he advised against turning the root up of anything from a small plant to a tree. He absolutely forbade the planting of glads more than once every four years in the same ground. He advised the planting of salpiglossis in February and keeping rather dry. He said Mr. Wallace offered $5.00 for a new name for this beautiful flower and about fourteen people suggested "painted glories" which was the name chosen.

(Continued on Page 12)

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I have often wondered why visitors from Eastern States have shown such extreme anxiety to have a formula for keeping Tuberous Begonias through the winter and then seemed to be quite unimpressed with the one I gave them, so I was glad to find the solution in the following account of how they do it in Montana which I give verbatim from the columns of The Flower Grower.

"Storing Tuberous Begonias. When the top drops off in the Fall, take the bulb up and let it dry off in the air a week or two. Bake sawdust till all the moisture is driven out. Take a large tin with tight fitting cover, such as an old lard pail. Put an inch of sawdust in the bottom and all around the bulbs. Fill the can nearly full of sawdust, cut a sheet of corrugated cardboard to fit in the top then pour in melted paraffin till it is half an inch thick. Let it cool, then put on the cover to keep moisture out. Wrap in an old newspaper and bury it two feet deep in the cellar, have kept Begonias this way for years even when water pipes freeze, the bulbs come through in good order."

If I did all that for my tuberous Begonias I should expect them to jell, or jam, or any other old thing, but I fear they would just die. The safest way to handle these tubers through our so-called winter is to leave them in the pots and turn those over on their sides in a not too dry place such as under a bench in the lathhouse or even under shrubbery in the garden. I do not favor leaving those in the ground that have been planted out, they should be dug and put away in a dark cool place, not too dry, packed in rice hulls I have found very useful. Last winter ours were put in rice hulls and paper bags and they came through splendidly. Sand and peat were not so good and leaf mould seemed to encourage borers. Last season I used Semesan as a dip before putting them away and it seemed to be a good thing, however, I shall return to Quasul because a test of the two on seedlings was much in favor of the latter. The tubers must be quite ripe before being stored, our practice is to wash the tubers and then dip in Quasul and let thoroughly dry in the air. If anyone thinks this is a lot of trouble let them remember the Montana technic.

Three seasons ago a friend in New York state sent me what he said was a blue Campanula Isophylla and also instructions for growth which I did my best to follow, the result was considerable growth but no blooms, the second year I had quite a lot of plants from cuttings one of which had a blue bloom, just one but that was enough to cause some excitement. Then came a notice in an English Gardening paper advocating just the opposite culture to that which I had been practising, this said treat her rough and keep her on the dry side so I did it and then the wife who really did all the things I keep claiming read in Bailey and Gilbert's Plant Breeding that not infrequently where a plant refused to bloom, cuttings from it might do so in the second year. This renewed hope and sure enough baskets of Campanula Isophylla Mayi the cuttings, have been gloriously blue for two months and the original plant has not had a bloom. This should be marked as a hardy, extremely beautiful basket plant.

Being on the blue so to speak makes me think of Meconopsis Baileyi, on which I promised regular reports. Today she is in the warm dry ground, getting ready to do something next season, but there is not a thing above the surface to show there ever was a M. C. there, except the sticks like a miniature Wickiup that I built around them and I am not going to dig to spoil a hope that clings. I read recently in a garden column in a daily, a nonchalant notice to plant Meconopsis Baileyi in your blue garden and I wondered if the adviser had ever tried to grow it. I have got to order some more seed which will be the fifth chance.

I want to issue a warning about a perhaps unsuspected host of the mealy bug, the Australian tree fern. The bugs cuddle down in the goldish brown fuzz in the crown of the fern and go to housekeeping and they hate to vacate it. A thorough soaking, not just a spraying, with Black Leaf 40 and Volck seems to give notice that the rent is badly in arrears. I know I don't spray enough, just because the Begonias are so free from pests, and I have no reason to suppose that you are any more diligent, but I always mean to spray at least three times a season and shall do so this next, or at least that is what I tell everybody who inquires how I keep the lathhouse so clean.

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I do poke around pretty often with the Hudson and have watched that tree fern that was squatted, like a cat does a mouse but if I had sense, and perhaps a little more time, I would spray the whole works regularly. I did not realize how pleasant are the ways of the man or woman who grows Begonias till I in an unguarded moment tackled raising pansies in the warm weather, why a little measly pansy that you can hardly see will attract more aphis than a grove of Begonias. And that reminds me that a canny Scot who knows his composts, says a generous dose of bone meal should go into all pansy soils even into the seed bed, and now we have that peculiar penetrating odor that comes from bones that have been to the mill, making visitors sniff and though at this writing I have been away from the lathhouse for hours my nose keeps working like a rabbits. The pansies are not all to blame for I have given the places destined for tulips a liberal dose of bone and also some Bacsul; and the few silver coins I had in my pants have turned black at the edges and the express clerk hesitated to take a dollar for a package that belonged to me, not him, but then it was a suspicious looking coin to come so dirtily from a fairly clean looking pocket. I hardly know what I expect from the Bacsul, but a salesman who wagged a subtle tongue, told me of near miracles wrought by it and I bought a sack so of course I must use it. It smells so abominably in conjunction with bone meal that I don't believe any bug or fungus can stay where it is, I do believe now I come to think of it that I thought Bacsul would tend to offset the alkaline tendency we plant in the soil with our water. Don't think I am advocating the use of Bacsul just yet; so far I have gotten from my investment in it nothing but the smell.

ACID-LOVING PLANTS NEED CAREFULLY REGULATED SOIL

Acid-loving plants, as many horticulturists know, will not thrive in a garden that does not have soil of proper acidity. Azaleas, flowering dogwoods, rhododendrons, lily-of-the-valley, trailing arbutus, fringed bleeding heart and mountain phlox are among the acid-loving plants favored for their beauties. For successful culture of such plants it is necessary to provide soil that is definitely acid in reaction, and to test the soil once or twice a year to be sure that it remains acid and is not sweetened by lime rising in solution from the subsoil or carried up by earthworms.

Edgar T. Wherry, a chemist in the United States Department of Agriculture, has found that scientific observation does not uphold some of the traditional indications of acid soil, for example, the reliability of moss or of sorrel as signs of soil acidity. Mosses, he finds, may grow on highly alkiline soils, and are more likely to indicate low fertility than acidity. Sorrel will also grow on alkaline soils only because the competition by other plants is less effective there.

Not all the leaf mold in the woods is acid in reaction. Peat-moss or sphagnum moss, on decomposing, produce acidity, as do the leaves and litter from such plants as rhododendron, kalmia, and blueberries. Tests with litmus paper, or with one of the other dyes that change color according to the degree of alkalinity or acidity of the soil, are the safest indicators of soil acidity. When the garden soil is naturally alkaline or neutral and the gardener desires a bed of acid-loving plants it is preferable to dig a hole in the garden and fill it with soil known to be acid, although it is also possible to acidify the soil by applying chemicals or by the use of a mulch of acid-producing litter.

CHOOSING GARDEN ORNAMENTS
A Word of Advice

Such figures as Dryads, Fauns, and Father Time, can give great pleasure in many a garden, but they must be placed carefully; it is foolish to place a mermaid so that she appears to be emerging from a herbaceous border, or a stone fish on the edge of a wood; there are, of course, figures that will fit well into any site. Such figures as Sprites and Elves may be arranged on any little vacant space between shrubs, and some of the juvenile figures are a great addition to odd corners.

It is a good idea to make the rock garden so that it has queer miniature caves and corners ;in these, Gnomes and Goblins may be placed, and may look very attractive and quaint. Fountains especially seem to ask for some form of lifelike figure in lead or stone. about which the water may play.

When buying figures for the garden you should be sure that you are getting those that will resist the weather; some of the wooden ones decay quickly and so very soon look worn and miserable. Figures are not cheap, except a few very ordinary ones which are turned out in large quantities. If you are getting a figure for your garden it is well worth paying a little more and buying something that is really artistic; nothing could look worse than fantastic, nude figures scattered promiscuously around.

Unless your garden is large, the bigger figures look out of place; all figures should be lifelike and have definite character so that they may add that character to the site they adorn. Lead and stone seem to be most common as materials, though terra cotta is also used, but whatever the material, be sure that the figures are the right size—neither too large nor too small for the setting you have chosen for them. —Phyllis Kelway in Popular Gardening.

GARDEN PROBLEMS

By Walter S. Merrill

Lately, I have been thinking quite a bit about paths. Nothing helps more to make a garden comfortable than adequate and easy means of approach to its various parts. Of course, a garden made in the naturalistic style, to be ideal, should have no paths at all. We should wander among the flowers and shrubs as our fancy dictates. But, however lovely it may be to do so in the woods and fields, to do so in the garden spells ruin to our flowers. Even a broad planting of wild flowers, like that which carpeted Mrs. O. B. Wetzell's hillside last year,—and it was a glorious sight,—cannot be tramped over without dire results. How much greater damage done were we to walk about, ever so carefully, through beds of asters, nemesia, zinnias or bulbs. Our garden flowers have been educated to a point where they demand all the civilized comforts, and they will not be happy if we brush against their leaves and flowers, and still less so if we tramp down the rich soil about their roots.

So we must have paths,—even if they are but faint trails among the trees and shrubs and flower-beds. In the wilderness itself we find the trails of the wild life,—from place of refuge to water-hole, from salt-lick to grazing place. So why not have them in our natural garden? But with the trails once in, we find soon that they must be improved. The trail soon wears down below the level of the beds, and dips,—even hollows,—appear; and, with the incessant watering needed in this semi-arid land, the sunken trails become miniature stream-beds which drain the water from either side, where it belongs, and impound it in the depressions. To keep the precious water in its proper place, and to enable us to walk dry-shod in the garden, the paths must be raised. Once lifted above the bordering ground they must be kept there,—which means that they must be edged in such a manner that they will not soon wash or wear away. And so our trail becomes a garden path.

The path in the naturalistic garden is only a means of getting from one place to another, and has little or no value in the composition. In formal gardening, however, the paths furnish a large proportion of the horziontal lines, and are far more important in the design than any other one thing. In the informal garden the paths need have little beauty in themselves; let them be practical, and the surrounding vegetation will provide the beauty. But in the formal garden the paths should be attractive in themselves, as they will,—or should,—be strikingly evident at the first glance. Plainly, these two kinds of paths must be discussed separately.

When laying out your garden in the natural style, decide where the beginnings and ends of yourt paths should be,—that is, determine to what points in the garden you will wish to approach closely, and from what points you will wish to approach them. Then lay out your paths, of the proper width, in as direct lines as possible, deviating from the straight line only when some obstacle makes a curve necessary. If rocks, or a building, or a piece of garden furniture is in the way, curve your path around it. Do likewise if a bed of flowers or shrubbery intervenes, for the proper proportions of such beds are not to be sacrificed. And if you curve around a tree or specimen shrub, make your curve wide enough so that the tree or shrub, in its mature state, will not encroach upon the path. Both trees and shrubs grow quickly to great size in this climate, and ample room must be left for them. But do not make meaningless curves;—nothing looks sillier. This applies, not only to paths, but even more to the edges of shrubbery or flower borders. We so often see borders planted along a fence line with the inside edge wiggling along, now near the fence, now farther away, with no apparent reason. Most certainly you should curve away from the fence to allow width in the bed for a tree or large shrub; but do not, otherwise, deviate much from the direct line.

No path should be less than two feet wide, and thirty inches should be the minimum width when possible. Far better, if you are not cramped for room, are paths wide enough for two people to walk abreast in comfort. As I have said, they should be raised two inches above the ground on either side where nothing prevents.

In this type of garden, nothing makes a prettier path than lippia repens,—and it improves under moderate use. If much wheeling in barrows is to be done on it, a lippia walk will suffer; but, once well established, it will be much better if it is walked on quite a bit. Blue-grass makes a beautiful path, too,—or other lawn grasses,—but will stand much less wear than lippia. Lippia, however, should never be used except in full sunlight. It is

worthless in the shade. Decomposed granite is far better than crushed rock; it packs better and is much pleasanter to walk on. Either must be kept in place by an edging of redwood, or of bricks set on end in sand. Brick walls look well, almost everywhere; made of broken, second-hand brick (the more worn the better) set dry on three inches of sand, they are very fine, blend into the surroundings, and are very durable. Cement walks are never good in such a garden, their durability being their only recommendation. Stepping-stones of flagstone or (only for economy's sake) of unevenly broken pieces of concrete are good only when set in lawn. Set in bare ground they are worse than the cement walk. There has been a decided vogue for stepping-stones lately; they have been made in every form and put to all sorts of incongruous uses, with very generally bad results. They are even made of concrete, moulded in forms supposedly resembling flagstones. These are terrible. And they are even worse when stained red, green or blue. Then they are in the class with the cast-iron stags and those plaster-of-Paris offences called "gnomes".

Boiled down, my advice on paths in the informal garden is: use as few as possible; make them as inconspicuous as possible; be sure that they will be dry and comfortable to walk on; use materials that will stand up under the wear to which you propose to put them; let them lead from one place to another without senseless meandering; remember that they serve only a practical purpose and are not to be regarded as ornamental per se, yet try to plan them and keep them so that they will not detract from the beauty of the garden.

In discussing the formal garden,—where the paths are important in the design for their lines alone or for their beauty of color or texture,—it is much more difficult to give advice. They may be of simple gravel or disintegrated granite, edged with redwood boards or narrow curbs of cement or brick; they may be of brick or tile laid in simple or elaborate designs; or they may be more elegantly fashioned of marble in alternating squares of black and white. Whatever materials are used, the workmanship should be as nearly perfect as possible, for in the formal garden perfection of detail is more important than elegance of materials.

Straight lines and geometrical curves should be used always. If the garden is in the Italian style, perfect symmetry should be sought for. If a Spanish effect is desired, remember that the keynote of Spanish garden design is what they call "unsymmetrical balance"; and this may be secured by variations in the length, width and texture of the paths, as well as in the placing of the vertical lines.

A type of path often seen in Spain, but very rarely in California, is that in which colored pebbles are laid in simple mosaic patterns. Paths of this sort are most attractive, and are not too difficult to make. A ribbon design, with or without a border, is made by laying smooth beach pebbles of different colors closely together on a cement base. A black scroll pattern on a white ground, a red pattern edged with black on a white ground, or a white and yellow design on a black ground is very often seen. This type of path is much used in fine patios, where all the plants are in boxes, tubs or jars. A famous modern example of the pebble walk is in a park in Barcelona. Here a very futuristic wave design is carried out in pebbles of black, shades of gray, and white, adjacent to a concrete pavement done in similar design on a larger scale.

In summing up I will say: in your formal garden paths, first of all be very sure of your design; see that your materials are suitable; and be very careful that your lines—straight and curved—are laid out with exactness, and that your workmanship is without flaw.

THE NEXT MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, October 15th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Floral Building in Balboa Park. The program will be in charge of the Iris Section just recently formed with Mrs. Paul Tuttle, chairman.

Mrs. Wright of La Mesa will speak on Iris Culture and describe two new Iris, Onocyclus and Regelia.

Mrs. Herbert Evans, Honorary Chairman, will discuss "Bearded Iris and Local Culture," while Mrs. Paul Tuttle has as her subject, "Iris Nomenclature."

Mr. Robert McLean will tell the audience about "Iris Diseases and Quarantine."

The program will close with a discussion and all who have questions to ask pertaining to any garden subject are requested to bring them written and place in a box supplied for that purpose. They will then be answered by qualified persons. Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

(Continued from Page 8)

Miss Sessions described some of the few interesting plants that were brought in, Thunbergia Gibsoni, a lovely orange flowering creeper for walls or spreading plants, a very delicate perennial aster, a cruel vine (cyanthium acubfolia) which attracts moths and then closes on them and kills them. She had a new lilac flowered gray bush which nobody could name. There was an unusually good attendance. Coffee and cookies were served by the house committee.—N. K. B.

MONTHLY VISIT TO GARDENS

Tuesday, October 1, we again visited the gardens of the city's good friends, Mr. Marston and Miss Lee. Mr. Marston's garden is at the extreme north end of the park and runs into the same canyon. Miss Sessions was our leader and Mr. Marston greeted us as we assembled in the park and accompanied us throughout the visit. The two baited each other all afternoon to the bubbling delight of the very large audience. It was the case of a mischievous boy teasing his more serious sister. It was expensive fun for Mr. Marston for like all fresh little boys, he had to pay the piper. Here is a sample of the running fire of raillery which interspersed the more serious but no more instructive conversation of the afternoon. "How do you do, Miss Sessions? Mrs. Marston is dressing but she said she'd know when you got here, when she heard, 'These are the finest Pinus Canarienses in the city.' " "I'm sorry my voice is so loud. Since I've become deaf I think everybody speaks in such a modest ladylike and soft voice. I see you haven't taken my advice and cut out that pine that's overcrowding and disturbing that beautiful one. Well, I'll keep talking and maybe one day you'll do it." "Well I've had a man there with an axe and then I couldn't have it done. Something of the 'Woodman spare that tree' came over me." "Well, it is too bad people can't forget those Woodman Spare that Tree verses and do what ought to be done. Look at that silly little tree over there in the park. If they'd only go around and cut out a few thousand of the inferior trees and let only the more beautiful ones stand, what an improvement it would make." "Well, you know Morley." "Yes, I know. He says there isn't any money but he better find the money and stop planting things until he gets rid of those things that ought to go."

"I'm anxious to have you see my eucalyptus. The tree surgeons have been here and I have had them all cleaned with sapolio. Come down into the canyon. I want to show you a tree you don't know the name of. (It was a crazily shaped crooked armed eucalyptus."

"Why that's polyanthemus."

"Oh, no, it isn't, that's eucalyptus serpentissium crookedissimum."

"Here's another one you don't know, Miss Sessions."

"Rostrata."

"I knew you didn't know it. That's an uncommon one, jugulans."

"Now you go and expatiate on the palms. You've advertised me so much that I'd like to advertise you a little. The first six (beautiful specimens of cocus plumosa) I bought from you. The other three (less beautiful) I bought from another nurseryman." "Well, you stay in the background. Mr. Marston, like all the celebrated architects from Massachusetts does not like palms. At first he didn't like eucalyptus but I made him buy a citriodora and after a while he ordered a lot more." "Yes, and I wish I had still more but you charged me too much for them, 35 cents a piece if I remember rightly. Well, here's a tree you can't name. I'll give you $25, if you can name it correctly."

"Oh, I suppose that's eucalyptus Marstonii."

It was a pleasure to witness Mr. Marston's chagrin. "Yes," he said rather embarrassed, when nobody could name it they jokingly decided together to call it A Eucalyptus Marstoni." "Do I get the $25?" "I guess you do but Miss Sessions is so rich I guess I'll have to give it to the Association." "No," I said, "You had better give it to Miss Sessions. She has had something better to do in her life than get rich and I heard her say she wanted a glass house to grow papayas in but couldn't afford it."

Miss Sessions has been much more interested in introducing new and beautiful horticulture into her beloved city than in holding people up on the prices of new and rare things as some nurserymen do. When she gets hold of a new and desirable plant, she can't wait to propagate it and introduce it and get it to people as cheaply as possible, so that everyone may share its beauty. She is the horticulturist of the proletariat rather than of the millionaire. No toadying in her make up. I've known pompous people who after buying from her were offended because she didn't remember their silly little faces the next time she saw them. I'm sure she saw my insignificant one a hundred times before she knew it belonged to anybody. Why? Because she has a single passion and it engrosses her to the exclusion of other things. She wouldn't have to see a new flower face a hundred times to remember it. Pardon me, I digress.

To return to Mr. Marston's very lovely garden. Shutting it from the park are native shrubs, the Catalina cherry, that glossy intensely green hardy tree that stands any amount of trimming; bears a beautiful purple fruit (with too big a stone and too little flesh for table purposes), the rhus or lemonade tree, the Toyon or native holly, the Cape St. Lucas Oak (Quercus peninsularis) raised from seed by Miss Sessions and underneath them the healthy shade loving acanthus which furnished the motives for the old Grecian column bas relief headings. Then there was a strawberry tree (arbutus uneeda), both accented on the first syllable. It has exquisitely beautiful fruit. The citriodoras rise with long clear shining trunks out of the lawn, making a pleasing array of columns through which one may gaze at the canyon beyond.

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The canyon is reached by myrtle and abelia bordered paths. The rock walled terrace is bordered with the blue convolvulus.

There is an immense eucalyptus which had been splitting in two and is now a fine example of tree surgery. Water gushed forth from it when it was operated and now it is bolted together with strong bolts and painted with asphaltum to prevent the attack of insects and diseases. as one uses antiseptics after any operation. On a large estate only, eucalyptus can be used satisfactorily because their roots encroach everywhere and monopolize a small garden to the exclusion of everything else. And they make a tremendous amount of litter. Only the ficifolia is suitable for small gardens and it is a small tree, a hybrid with many shades of lovely blooms from white through pinks to the most vivid scarlet. It is called ficifolia which means fig because of its rubber like leaves and the rubber tree is a fig.

Mr. Marston has a curious arrangement of fruit bearing apricot, plum and pear trees tacked up against a red brick wall and flattened out against it like vines. The apricot bore fruit this year.

Those who have visited the garden before will remember there was a vegetable garden on the north side of the house.

Mr. Nolan reorganized this portion of the garden and it is planted entirely to intensely green shrubs and trees, no grey greens to be seen. There are large lovely eugenias allowed to grow up as they seldom are, that pretty little hedge, the cuphea everblooming with a delicate little lavender flower requiring to be pruned two or three times a year and very decorative; orange trees for decoration only, kept too wet for fruit, Catalina cherry, blue flowering duranta shrubs from the Azores, myoporum from Morocco where it grows in the teeth of the gales and remains green and hardy. Acacia ciliaris and flagstone steps and walks and a recently built (brick on three sides) outdoor sitting room with three big-insets of Mexican tiles, a Spanish tile table and blue cushioned chairs. It is all a symphony in blue and green and a very lovely memento of the Marstons' golden wedding day, for the celebration of which it was built.

Just to mention one more thing before passing on to the gardens across the way, and that is the fuchsia minimum by the house, a low growing, lace leaved beautiful thing.

Across the way to the three gardens planted by Miss Sessions for Miss Lee. There we saw Miss Sessions heart's desire, the low growing evergreen flower and berry producing shrub Raphiolephus ovata or Indian or Japanese hawthorn. There are two less common varieties, Raphiolephus indicus, somewhat taller and Raphiolephus delicurri with pink instead of white flowers. In Miss Lee's own personal garden is a double row of Italian Cypress bordering the walk, at their feet a boxwood hedge. A cocus australis attracted much attention. It is the grey leaved date like palm. It was in fruit, lovely crabapple like fruit smelling like syrup of cocillana, edible and making good jelly. Miss Sessions raised this very tree from seed and told us to pick some up and go and do likewise.

There was an interesting planting of dracena draco, the dragon palm and dasylirions, huge grass like plants with long plume like stalks. There were long arbors separating the front yard from the back, overgrown with roses including the thornless yellow banksia rose.

It was a lovely afternoon for plant lovers full of mental and physical sunshine.

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WATER POOLS

Do you ever find leeches in your water pools? A little brownish red animal which grows to sometimes one and a half inches. Sometimes they will be found resting between two lily leaves but more often in the soil near the top, or clinging in the water hyacinth roots. They do not harm the fish but they will in time kill the water snails.

If you have never tried the leaf bearing

lilies, you have missed a treat. An odd looking fuzzy little bunch appears on the leaf where it joins the axil. Soon some tiny leaves appear, then some white roots, and in about six weeks you have a real lily. These will often bloom while still attached to the old plant. The original leaf has by this time rotted away and your new lily will now grow faster if detached and planted.

The Dauben seems to be quickest to reproduce in this way but it is rather a small growing variety. Panama Pacific, August Koch and Mrs. Wilson are much larger and better.

These leaf plants sometimes fail to produce the bulb from which all tropicals grow. In such cases the plants will never be strong.

After these new plants are firmly established, along in the fall, do not think them dying when the leaves drop away. You will find a small bulb growing at the root which will start growth again at the proper time in the spring.

But they will not make vigorous plants for some time.

For constipation or for swimming bladder trouble, put the fish in water containing one-half ounce of Epsom Salts and one-half ounce of common salt to a gallon.

Leave several days. Feed nothing for two days, then give chopped angleworms, nothing else.

Constipation is quite common among goldfish. Bladder trouble not so frequent but very much harder to cure, in fact unless the specimen is a choice one the authorities do not advise wasting time on it.

If goldfish are fed the earthworms for daily diet they will very rarely be troubled with any disease. And they will also become a dark beautiful red.

One day I was watching the large specimens of goldfish in the Balboa Park pool. Two men standing near were talking of the difference in coloring. One asked "Why is that large one white. while these others are red?" The answer came quickly, "The white one is shedding." And they were middle aged men and looked intelligent.

One fact in fish culture is not generally known—that is that the tail does not develop until the second year. A very ordinary looking fish will often surprise you during its second summer growing one of the prettiest tails one ever saw. Perhaps turn to be a good Comet or a fine Ribbon Tail, or in the Fantail family it may come to be the fringe type.

Mrs. W. S. Thomas.

THE ORANGE-COLORED CLIVIA

Clivia, formerly known as Imantophyllum, is ideal for growing in the dwelling room. As the long strap-shaped leaves are smooth and shiny, they are easily cleaned and consequently it is quite simple to keep them free from insect pests, by regularly sponging them with soapy water or insecticide. The flower spikes, which are produced in spring or early summer are composed of numerous trumpet-shaped orange blossoms, which are produced in a cluster at the tip of a stout green stalk.

As this is a plant which flowers more freely when it is in a pot-bound condition, it should not be disturbed until there is a possibility of it bursting its pot. If re-potting is to be done, or when it is desired to increase the plants by division, these operations should be performed as soon as the flowers have faded. Before disturbing the plants prepare the new pots by washing and crocking them well. Also prepare a supply of fresh compost which should consist of fibrous loam, two parts; leafmould, one part, and well decayed manure, one part.

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HOW BULBS BURROW

Writing from California Carol Purdy says: "Such bulbs as those of the Tulip very easily adjust themselves by going to a lower depth in the soil if they are planted too shallow. For instance, if a bulb of Calochortus were planted with barely enough soil to cover it, a white spongy 'stem-root' would be sent down and the new bulb would be formed at its end. The next year, if it were still too near the surface, it would go still deeper. Yet, when bulbs are planted too deep, they cannot ascend.

"Tulips very frequently send down bulbs which the Dutch call 'droppers.' I once had a bed of the rare Tulipa Eichleri, and when in summer I went to dig them they were all gone. Next spring the full number of stems came up where I had planted the bulbs, which I found had dropped to about 16 inches.

"The bulb of true Liliums also can adjust themselves, but not in just the same way. With these a shorter spongy 'stem-root' lowers the growing point of the bulb and the new eye forms a few inches lower. Since the old scales of a Lily bulb decay very slowly it may be a few years before the entire bulb is at the lower level.

"In one very interesting instance Nature uses this 'dropper' habit to distribute bulblets more widely in the ground. Calochortus luteus vestae has several bulblets set at angles on the stem below the ground. At the end of the season the stem above the mother bulb dies and each offset sends out a 'dropper,' not down but sidewise. These may move several inches the first season and each in a different direction. The second year they move farther away and then become erect, where they stay to finish their natural life."—Horticulture.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, October, 1929.
State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John Bakkers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma, Calif.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal., Pres. M. A. Greer, 2972 First Street, San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Miss Winnifred Sinclair, 3335 Goldsmith St., San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN BAKKERS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1929.

EDITH G. BENJAMIN,
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